The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4125 號五十二百一千四第 日四初月二十庚 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1871. 二拜禮 號四廿月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 23, UNA, Brit. str., 960, Smith, Liverpore 23rd September, Malta 7th Oct., Galle 27th November, Singapore 23rd December, Bangkok 27th, and Saigon 15th January, General.—RICHARD DEACON.
Jan. 23, H.M.S. SALAMIS, Lieut. Dolphin, from Canton 23rd January.

Departures.

Jan. 23, CATALUNA, str., for Macao.
Jan. 22, JOHN O'GAUNT, for Saigon.
Jan. 22, PAULISTA, for Saigon.
Jan. 22, MADONNE, for Saigon.
Jan. 22, MAURY, for Manila.
Jan. 23, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
Jan. 23, AZOF, str., for Yokohama.
Jan. 23, WM. MILLER, str., for Singapore.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
22ND JANUARY.

Lamour, for Saigon.
Loo, for Canton.
Clara Hargreave, for Manila.
Mina, for Manila.
Paulista, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Una*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—
Messrs. Easton and Perry.

Reports.

The British steamship *Una*, from Liverpool, &c., reports fresh monsoon and moderately smooth sea.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail*."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two abovenamed newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

THE undersigned has this day been appointed Agent to the East Point Sugar Refinery Company, and is prepared to supply Storekeepers and Consumers with
REFINED SUGARS,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
MOLASSES,
AND
RUM,
in quantities to suit purchasers.
G. WILSON,
23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1871. [44d 96

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

WANTED for the Wardroom Mess of H.M.S. *Ocean*, a good Steward (as Messman); for Terms, &c., apply on board between 12 and 1 o'clock.
tf 23 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note:—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises now in the occupation of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central*. If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets.
Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased*.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.
tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased*.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.
tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.
J. THOMSON.
tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

A-FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, *Queen's Road, Hongkong*,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.
tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

NOTICE.

MR. MARTY has the honor to inform the public of Hongkong that his association has been dissolved on the first of January, 1871, and Mr. MARTY will be reponsible for the debts only contracted in Hongkong by the name of BARBELEY & MARTY.
A. R. MARTY,
34, *Queen's Road*.
tf 46 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—R. ROWETT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

R. R. Belilios, Esq.	H. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Jobst, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager*.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE.

MR. VICTOR KRESSER having retired from the Chief Management of the Corporation, the undersigned has this day assumed charge.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
1m 3 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders, held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 15% (*Fifteen per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1870.
POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 128 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.
Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
„ Brass, Brass „ „ Brass „
„ Lead, Lead „ „ Lead „
„ Iron, Iron „ „ Iron „
„ Zinc, Zinc „
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain pluged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
„ Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.
Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washhand Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

GEORGE TAUFER,
GUN SMITH
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
No. 17,
tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS DOUBLE HOUSE in Queen's Road East, containing 8 comfortable Rooms, and Offices, &c., with a detatched GODOWN adjoining of about 700 Tons capacity. Rent of the whole $100 per mensem, or the Houses and Godowns can be let separately on moderate terms. Possession on 1st March proximo. Apply to
H. W. DAVIS,
Spring Gardens.
1m 139 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
J. B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.

BOWLING ALLEYS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
RIFLE GALLERY,
MUSIC ROOM,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
NEW BED ROOMS,
2101] AND LIBRARY. [Dec. 2

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Davis & Furber's Woollen Machinery, Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belting, Engineers' Supplies, &c.
☞ Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. [3m 36 Jan. 7

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. R. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	„	ELLES & Co.
Foochow,	„	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	„	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	„	GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co.
Kiukiang,	„	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	„	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	„	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	„	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	„	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	„	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	„	HAUSCHILD & SÖRENSEN.
Singapore,	„	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	„	A. A. ANTHONY & Co
Tientsin,		JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half Yearly Interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.
Warrants, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, by Shareholders not already in receipt of same.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day*.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressly for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hamilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can be attached for that purpose.
Apply to
ED. NORTON.
tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE new and fast Sailing Cutter Yacht *Anna*, 20 Tons.
Apply at the PRAYA HOTEL.
tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1863.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on
THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH comprising BOILERS, ENGINES, LATHES, Drilling MACHINES, STOCKS and DIES, Brass and Iron CASTINGS, FURNACES, PUMPS, TOOLS, VICES; Sheet, Round, Square, and Flat IRON; Square, Round, Octagonal, and Spring STEEL; PUNCHES; MOVEABLE FORGES with Blowers; Moulders, Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' TOOLS, PIPING, CRUCIBLES, NAILS, SCREWS, CHAINS, ROPE, BLOCKS, PULLEYS, BOATS, 15 Tons English COKE, &c., &c., &c.
The whole will be first offered in one lot, and if unsold, will be put up separately, as per catalogue.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
124 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th January, 1871, at noon,
At the Godowns of Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co., Wanchi,—
(*On account of the concerned*),
A quantity of MANILA SUGAR,
(*More or less Damaged by Sea Water*),
Also,
4,000 to 6,000 Piculs Sound MANILA SUGAR.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
THOMAS WALLACE,
Auctioneer.
132 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Trustee of Mr. LANGDON DAVIES' Estate, to sell by Public Auction, unless previously sold by Private Contract), on
FRIDAY,
the 27th January, 1871, at noon,—
The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the *China Magazine* Office, comprising PRINTING PRESSES of various sizes, Copper-plate PRINTING PRESSES, FOUNTS of TYPE, White and Colored PRINTING PAPER, PAPER PRESS and CUTTER, CAMERAS, GLASS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Several vols. "China Magazine," Tennyson's WORKS, DICTIONARIES, &c., any right and interest which the Trustee may have in "The China Magazine," "Notes and Queries," and "The Far East Diary," Office FITTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all fault and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
84 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on
THURSDAY,
the 9th day of February, 1871, at noon, precisely,—
The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which with few exceptions is of the best English-make, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bed Room SUITES, Italian Walnut Lou TABLES, Do. COUCHES and CHAIRS in green rep, Mahogany Dining and Library CHAIRS and COUCH in Morocco Leather, Mahogany Dressing TABLES with large Swing Glasses, Do. Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Mahogany Double winged WARDROBES with glass plate doors, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
A Walnut Cottage PIANO, by Middleton & Co., of London.
Also,
A full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Sherwood, of Calcutta, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 6th February.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
56 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., to offer by Public Auction, at their office, Aberdeen Street,
On an early day in February next,
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—
The Steamship
"*LIGHTNING*,"
as she now lies at anchor at Whampoa, with Sails, standing and running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, Pumps, Warps, &c., all complete and in good order.
Register Tonnage, 673 ⁴¹/₁₀₀ Tons.
Carrying Capacity, 460 Tons, general cargo.
Coal Bunkers, 200 Tons.
Two Engines Direct Acting of 180 H.-P.; and,
Two Boilers, built by Maundb & Co.
Consumption of Coals 18 to 20 Tons for 24 Hours, at a speed of 10 Knots.
Length over all, 205 feet.
Breadth, ... 25 9.
Depth, ... 19.8.
For further particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the Hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to offer for Sale by Public Auction, at 3 P.M. on the 1st March,—
(unless previously disposed of by private contract),
The Company's Iron Screw-Steamer
"*NORNA*,"

Register Tonnage of Ship	613
„ „ Engine Room, &c.	356
Total Tonnage	969

Draught of water when loaded, 15 feet.
Description of Engines—Direct, with Gearing.
Horse Power, 230 nominal.
The Boilers were recently fitted with a complete set of new Tubes and Tube Plates.
A complete Inventory can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to the Auctioneer.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of transfer. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchaser.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1871. [37

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

H. JURGENS & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th day of January, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Praya, at 2 P.M.,—
A fine collection of JAPAN WARE, comprising Large and Small VASES, TOILET SETS, Breakfast and Dinner SERVICES, CUPS and SAUCERS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
152 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, on
FRIDAY,
the 27th day of January, 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises,—
That spacious and pleasantly situated HOUSE (now in the occupation of A. H. PRICE, Esq.) just in rear of the Albany, built on the North-eastern section of Inland lot No. 643, with out-offices, two stall stable, &c.
The HOUSE contains on the Ground Floor, Dining Room, Spare Room, Wine and Servants' Rooms. On the first floor, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, three Bedrooms, Dressing Room, and three Bath Rooms. Water and Gas laid on.
The house has recently been put in thorough repair.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the deed of transfer. All purchases of transfer to be paid by the purchaser. The property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
57 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 31st day of January, 1871, at noon, on board,—
The British Three-masted Lorcha
"*STAG*,"
of 3,000 piculs capacity, built of teak, as she now lies in this harbor, off Wanchi, with all her appurtenances
For further particulars or inventory, apply to the undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer. Expenses of transfor to be paid by the purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
145 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H.M. Gun-boat "*BOUNCER*,"
60 Horse Power, with her complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.
Also,
H.M. Gun-boat "*WATCHFUL*,"
40 Horse Power,
And,
1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40-H.P. do.
2 each 30-H.P. Engines.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2259 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late JOHN TOWNSEND, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 9th February, 1871, at 3 P.M.,—
Those two substantially built HOUSES, Nos. 10 and 12, Shelley Street, built on Section B of Inland Lot 124, at present let at a rental of $40 per month each, Gas and Water laid on. The House No. 12 has also a well of good water. Each House has four Rooms, Bath Room and Out Offices. Both Houses are in good condition, having recently had new floors in the lower rooms.
Crown Rent $18.24, per annum.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
148 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1871.

PILOT BOAT.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE "*MARIA JANE*," 78 Tons Measurement, (will carry about 100 Tons, on 7 feet draft); length over all 85 feet, Beam 19 feet 6 in., Depth 7 feet.
This smart little Craft (Rebuilt and Metalled in February, 1870, at a cost of $4,000), will be sold at Auction, on
Wednesday, the 1st of February,
if not previously disposed of privately.
THOMPSON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
15i 101]

MACEWEN & Co.
Have for Sale, ex "Corea," and other late arrivals.

COPPER and Japanned Masthead and Anchor LAMPS.
Solar Ship LAMPS.
Kerosine Table and Lobby LAMPS.
Water GAUGES.
Gauge COCKS.
Bourdon's Patent Pressure GAUGES.
Salters Sportsman's BALANCES.
Brass Sunk Slide BOLTS.
Round, Flat and Bull's Eye LIGHTS.
Deck LIGHTS.
Cut TUMBLERS and GLASSWARE, in every variety.
CROCKERYWARE, Electro PLATED WARE.
Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Copying PRESSES.
Coloured GLASS, plain and figured.
Wrought Iron NAILS. Copper Boat NAILS.
Tinned TACKS.
Finest Ground COFFEE, in 1 lb., 2 lbs., 10 lbs., and 20 lbs. tins.
BASS'S ALE, in quarts and pints, by Cameron and Saunders.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
Aitken's Falkirk ALE, in quarts and pints.
do. do. in hogsheads.
Guinness's STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Jeffrey's ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.
Hunt's PORT WINE.
SHERRY, CLARET, Sparkling MOSELLE Nonpareil.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Monopole, in quarts and pints.
CHAMPAGNE, Dry Grand Vin Royal, in quarts and pints.
HOCK HOCHHEIM, LIEBFRAUMILCH, MOSELLE WINKINGEN.
MARCOBRUNN.
Seltzer WATER, in Hampers of 25 bottles.
Hubbuck's Raw and Boiled OIL.
do. White Zinc PAINT.
An Invoice of Smith and Wellstood's House and Office STOVES.
131 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Secretaryship of the above-named Company will shortly become Vacant, and applications for the appointment will be received at the Company's Head Office until the first day of March next.
By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
39d 138 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ended 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
2m 89 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
3m 1998 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be Two per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.
tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

AN English PHAETON, built by Mulliner, of Leamington. Shifting hood, also converts into a waggonette or back-to-back dog cart, fitted with pole and shafts, weight 600 lbs. Also a light double Harness made by Wilkinson & Kidd. Price for the lot $900. All made to order expressly for use in this climate, and have been used but a few times.
Apply at the Office of RUSSELL & Co.
14d 83 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 „	1.50 „
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 „

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam-machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

COOKING RANGES.

YACHT STOVES.

CRUCIBLES.

CHOCOLATE SANTE, &c.

SPICED SALMON.

STRAWBERRIES.

SAUSAGES.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.

CROQUET.

SADDLERY.

NEW NOVELS.

RACQUETS.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

COFFEE MACHINES.

EUREKAS.

RUGS.

SHOT.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

OATS.

HAY.

BREECHLOADERS.

CARPETS.

SNIDER CARTRIDGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1561 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Just landed, ex "Esmeralda."
BEST WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 60 Hongkong, 11th January, 1871.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT,
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.
Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.
EDMUND E. HOLMES.
N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel; TEN CENTS.
tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

Intimations.

THE GRAND IMPERIAL CIRCUS
OF
CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE Director of the above CIRCUS has the honor to inform the Public of Hongkong, that having obtained permission to erect a Tent on the Cricket Ground, a Series of Performances will be given hereafter for the Amusement of the Europeans of this place. The Tent on Possession Point being now ready, Performances for the Chinese Population and all nationalities are now given
EVERY NIGHT,
At Nine o'clock,
Sunday Excepted,
until the New Tent on the Cricket Ground be completed.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold Four Persons	$12.00
Reserved Seats	3.00
First Circle	2.00
Gallery	1.00

153 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MADRAS,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent*.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 24th January, 1871. [tf 149

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent*.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 24th January, 1871. [tf 150

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque
"ROMEO,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JOHN TOWNSEND.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late JOHN TOWNSEND, deceased, are requested to send in the amount and particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April next, otherwise such Claims cannot be admitted; All persons indebted to the said JOHN TOWNSEND, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned.
THOMAS HOWARD,
Administrator.
tf 154 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, owner of the British Schooner *Gaviota*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her commander, Capt. JOHN GEORGE SAINNELLICH, on and after her arrival in Hongkong.
H. MAGNIAC,
By his Attorney
J. WHITTALL.
tf 121 East Point, 12th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels and Effects to DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, Esq., as a Trustee for all my Creditors.
DAVID ILLINGWORTH.
tf 71 Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE;
THE Causes of the late Disturbances in China, and how to secure Permanent Peace. By
GEORGE THIN, M.D.,
Vice-President of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.
7d 112 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Foreign Attachment.

Between BURJORJEE COWASJEE, *Plaintiff*,
AND
SOMJEERBHOY VISRAM, *Defendant*.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Colony, at the suit of the above-named BURJORJEE COWASJEE against the above-named SOMJEERBHOY VISRAM, to recover the sum of *One thousand and Ten Dollars and Twenty-three Cents*, money due from the defendant to the plaintiff on a promissory-note made or Bill drawn by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, and for freight on certain goods carried by the plaintiff at the request of the defendant, and for work done and services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request, and it being alleged that the said SOMJEERBHOY VISRAM does not reside within this Island, or its defendencies a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the *Eighth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one*, wherein Jan Mahomed Somjee, of Hongkong, Merchant, Sorabjee Rustomjee, of Hongkong, Broker, and Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, of Hongkong, Medical Practitioner, are Garnishees.
NOTICE is hereby given thereof and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said SOMJEERBHOY VISRAM or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island entituled, "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in actions at law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this 21st day of January, A.D., 1871.
EDMUND SHARP,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
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Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the North German Barque *Willy Rickmers*, now detained at Singapore, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents for N. G. Bk. "Willy Rickmers."
tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.

S. S. *ADA*, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and take delivery of their Cargo from Mr. E. Norton's Godowns on and after the 16th inst.
Goods remaining in store after the 31st idem will be subject to Warehouse Rent.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
14d 72 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo, and others interested in the ship *Dunmail*, that salving operations have been concluded, and no further Goods will be delivered from said vessel.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for P. THOMPSON, late Master British ship *Dunmail*.
tf 2266 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

NOW READY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. BROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Telegraph having been opened to Singapore, Arrangements have in consequence been made to supply Subscribers to the *Daily Press* with the telegrams as early as possible after the arrival of steamers from that place, in the same manner as the late Telegrams have *heretofore been supplied* after the arrival of the mail steamers, and it is requested that coolies be sent for them with the "*Daily Press* Extra" cards, already in Subscribers' hands.

W. H. BELL,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.20, and the last messenger left the office at 10.42.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 24TH, 1871

A COPY of Dr. THIN's pamphlet having been forwarded to this office for review, we are able to notice the subject at greater length than was possible in the previous review based upon *resumés* given in other journals. A perusal of the whole pamphlet does not, however, afford ground for modifying the views already expressed concerning Dr. THIN's political ideas, which cannot be regarded as otherwise than extreme; and it must also be confessed that he possesses a certain pleasing and happy confidence in his own knowledge of the subject, which though it may seem imposing at home, will scarcely add very much to his reputation in China. He says, speaking of the articles that have appeared in the home papers on the China question:—"Now that this event (the Tientsin Massacre) has brought out fuller information, the tone of the press is completely altered, and there is little fault to be found with the spirit in which the subject has been handled. The situation has been understood and explained with tolerable accuracy by all the leading journals. But there has been a strange abstinence from suggestion of remedies for the present or guarantees for the future. It is admitted that something must be done, but no one yet has been bold enough or confident enough in his knowledge to say what it is to be." But Dr. THIN is bold enough, and confident enough too, not only to make a suggestion, but to lay down his opinion with an amount of assurance that is somewhat striking when the large array of authority on the other side is taken into consideration. He says:—

If foreigners are to be safe in China, the mandarin of each district must be made responsible for their safety, and that responsibility must not be to the Emperor at Pekin, but to the nearest foreign consul. *If this course be undertaken there will be no more massacres.* There must be no long correspondence between the coast and Pekin, and perhaps to Europe, during which the time to strike is lost, and punishment, if it were to be inflicted, would be inflicted in vain. The mandarin must be assured that the crime will bring speedy punishment. The person of a foreigner must be made to be sacred. Assaults and murders must be instantly punished, and with severity.

It is just this off-hand kind of writing on the China question which does more than anything else to damage the influence of the opinions entertained by Europeans in China upon matters concerning this country. It can only be supposed that Dr. THIN wrote hurriedly, and did not take time duly to consider the bearing of what he was saying; otherwise it must have become obvious to a gentleman of his penetration, that in suggesting that the mandarin of each district should not be held responsible to Pekin, but should be held responsible to the nearest foreign Consul, he was simply proposing a transfer of the Government of China into foreign hands. The general drift of Dr. THIN's remarks is such as to indicate that he has devoted considerable attention to the subject, and that upon the whole, he is an observer and shrewd reasoner, but these facts only make it the more to be regretted that he appears to have allowed a fluent pen to run away with his judgment at the most important part of his pamphlet. Surely it should have occurred to him, that it might be possible to bring influence to bear upon the local authorities, without necessarily throwing over relations with Pekin, as he certainly proposes in the passage above quoted, especially in conjunction with a suggestion further on, which is too startling not to be given at length:—

It is to the lovers, then, of peace, especially to that portion of the British public who are denominated the "Peace Party," that I address myself. I ask them to carry out their principles by using their political influence to urge on the Government such decided measures as will effectually prevent future wars in China. I have said this is only to be done by gunboats. Let me explain myself. I should not only have the European communities in China protected by ships of war, but I consider it fair that the Chinese should pay the cost of them. It is unnecessary to send a larger fleet from England. Gunboats suitable for the service could be built and equipped in China, and manned by Chinamen. European officers, with a small number of experienced seamen and gunners, could make a fleet of this kind very efficient; and the men, if regularly paid, would fight against their own countrymen as readily as against those of any other nation. That Chinamen when led by Europeans can fight well, was shown by the successes of Colonel Gordon. But if such a fleet as I allude to were equipped and ready, and permitted to act when necessary, it is very unlikely that it would ever require to fire a gun.

A fleet of this kind, under the orders of all the Consuls, would be an original and a new element in our relations with China; and it is somewhat curious to notice that Dr. THIN seems at this point of his argument to become possessed of that want of boldness and confidence which he so much condemned a little before, and gets quite naturally landed, by his fleet of native-manned gunboats, in Pekin and a slough of inconsistency. He goes on to observe:—

To secure the greatest possible efficiency from these protective forces, the Chinese should be required to put Pekin in telegraphic communication with all the treaty ports, and to connect Pekin with Kiachta by telegraph on the west. Kiachta is the border town between Mongolia and Siberia, and a line thence to Pekin would at once put not only Pekin, but the commercial communities in China in communications with the Governments of Europe. In case of any emergency ambassadors and consular officers could without a fatal delay get advice from their Governments. It is probable that the mandarins would not object much to maintain a number of gunboats, but they would object strongly to the telegraph. But surely it is time now, when life is at stake, to make an end of the sentimental sympathy with the superstitions that have been manufactured to order when a plausible excuse was wanted for objecting to the telegraph. The best way of proving to the Chinese that telegraph-posts do not injure the "luck" of the people is by having them put up. I do not see how foreign Governments, after the circumstances of the Tientsin massacre, can avoid the clear duty of putting Pekin in telegraphic communication with Kiachta on the west, and with Tientsin, Shanghai, and Hongkong on the South.

So, then the remedy which Dr. THIN suggests after all resolves itself into referring matters to Pekin, but with the difference that telegraphic communication is to be established. As Pekin is less than a week's journey via Tientsin from Shanghai, and as telegraphic communication between the latter place and Europe will be shortly completed, this end will be in a great measure attained; and this part of the plan proposed is, therefore, little more than has been done already. But it is difficult to see how the necessity for facilitating the acting of the Ambassador at Pekin is reconcileable with the policy before advocated of making the mandarins of each district "responsible to the nearest foreign Consul." It is surely needless to talk about Ambassadors at Pekin after advocating a policy which entirely ignores the Pekin Government. What Dr. THIN's arguments really seem to point to is, a conclusion in which everyone in China will agree with him, namely, that we must let both Imperial and Provincial Authorities know that, although we shall apply to Pekin for redress when the local authorities fail to grant it, we shall exact it on the spot, if the higher authorities also fail in their duties. By such a policy as this, we should secure that both would have the highest stake in not allowing a crime against foreigners to pass without redress.

Although, as above shown, the political principles advocated in the pamphlet under notice are open to question, the little work is one of considerable merit in other respects. The account given of the Massacre is concise but vivid, and the more important points connected with it are set forth in a clear and accurate light; while the descriptions of Chinese life are interesting and ably written. The following extract will convey an idea of the style in which the general descriptions are given:—

I have now to state a few characteristics of a class in China of whom much is heard—the mandarins. And it is necessary here first to disabuse the mind of the reader from a common mistake that has been made in regard to the mode of obtaining government service in China. It is commonly believed that the mandarins are chosen by competitive examination, and that merit in scholarship is the passport to office. This mistake has arisen from the confounding the large class of scholars who have obtained literary degrees, and are therefore eligible for office, with the smaller class of persons who actually hold it. Although it is beside my subject, I cannot help stating what I think only became known lately, that bribery is largely practised in the examination-halls. A Chinese reformer named Ch'ien Pao Leen, in calling attention to this, says enormous amounts are levied from the students in the form of presents and illegal fees. It would *indeed have been wonderful if anything could* be found in China into which bribery did not enter as part of the system. The actually ruling mandarins obtain their office either by buying it for so much money or by the gift or good offices of a patron. Large presents in money are given yearly by the small to the large mandarins, and they all of them maintain numbers of their relatives about them. From the highest to the lowest, even to the ragged police officers, the pay is only nominal. Every man makes the most he can out of his position by plundering the people wherever they will bear it. If a rich man compromises himself and comes into the hands of the mandarins, he is heavily fleeced. A Chinese merchant some time ago absconded with about £26,000 belonging to an English firm in Shanghai. Application was made to the district magistrate for his capture, but it was declared that he could not be found. It was afterwards ascertained that he had been secreted for two months in the official residence of the district magistrate, where he had had to disgorge the whole of the money in small sums to the underlings of the office as bribes for not giving him up. There is a court in Shanghai for the trial of the Chinese who are accused by foreigners. The court is presided over by a mandarin, assisted by a gentleman from the British Consulate, and is called the *Mixed Court.* I once prosecuted a servant in it *for a very gross offence.* He was sentenced to forty blows on the back and a fortnight's imprisonment. I met him walking in the streets the following day with a sound skin. He had been liberated for a bribe of two dollars. This was an instance of what was of daily occurrence. The gentlemen from the Consulate were not able to check it, and did not think it inconsistent with their dignity to register sentences that were never carried out. When the British courts were first instituted in Hongkong, the Chinese thought that the fees they paid the lawyers were the bribes for the judges, and the larger the fee charged the better they thought their chance of a verdict in their favour.

Some excitement was created yesterday by a report which went round to the effect that news had been received in Shanghai of a telegram, stating that Austria had declared war against Russia. A statement to the effect that a report of the kind was current appeared in the *Daily News* of the 13th, the date of the supposed telegram being placed at the 29th Dec. The above paper attached little importance to the rumour, which has no doubt been the origin of that current yesterday. If such is the case, there can, of course, be no foundation for the statement, as a fact of so much importance must have been alluded to in the telegrams of later date to hand via Galle.

The *N. C. Daily News* has the following:—We mentioned, a few weeks ago, that the S. S. N. Co. had presented to Capt. Steele, of the *Manchu*, a handsome service of plate, in recognition of the promptitude and energy he displayed in taking measures to aid in defending the Foreign Settlement after the massacre of Tientsin. We are glad to learn that the thanks of the British Government have been formally communicated to him, at the instance of Admiral Kellett, through the Foreign Office at Washington. It fell to Captain Steele's lot to take an active part in defensive measures not only at Tientsin but at Chefoo, where he also stayed for 24 hours during a period of excitement; and the foreign communities of both ports will be glad to learn that his services have been fitly recognised.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 23rd, 1871.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, Esq.

GAMBLERS.

Lee-sin-ka, of Tungkoon, and Chew Awing, of Heungshan, hawkers, charged by I.P.C. No. 346, with gambling (dice, &c., produced), were sentenced, the first to pay a fine of $2, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour; the second to three months hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. Mr. Grey, warden of the Victoria, stated that this man was sentenced on Aug. 20th, 1869, to three months with hard labour for larceny, also to twenty strokes with the rattan. Since the expiration of that sentence he had been twice convicted of gambling.

HALF-PLAY.

Young Ashing, watchman at the Ko-shing Theatre, charged Kun Afook, a Toongkoon coolie, with attempting to obtain entrance into the premises over which he keeps guard by climbing over the wall. He was on the alert, because a short time ago some of the actors' clothes had been stolen; the wall over which the man climbed is about twelve feet high, and defendant was caught as he reached the ground. Defendant stated that he was only trying to smuggle himself in as a spectator of the play. Three months with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Ho Atai, employed at the West Point patent slip, fell down near to a piece of copper, worth about $1, and was apprehended by Lam Ahung, the watchman (at least this was his version of the matter), who to his consternation took him for a thief; in this view to his amazement His Worship entirely concurred (since the piece of metal was found upon him), and sent him to Gaol for two months with hard labour.

Yau Afong, a carpenter in the above employ, was charged by the watchman with having secreted about his person a quantity of copper nails, the property of the British barque *Annabella*, now on the patent slip; also a piece of copper; the nails are worth about 70 cents. Defendant was without the yard premises at the time he was searched; according to his statement he was going to fetch an axe.—Two months with hard labour.

MATS.

Two Chinese carpenters were fined each $2, for throwing down the mats provided for the accommodation of visitors on to the stage of the Chinese Theatre. Of course the defence set up that it was not by them the mats were thrown, it was quite a mistake, and doubtless the $2 fine imposed by His Worship will furnish that sort of demonstration which culminates in a proof that such rowdyism was not only a mistake, but an expensive one withal.

INCORRIGIBLE.

Wong Asing, the occupant of No. 40 in the Praya Central, summoned on the 19th inst., by P.C. No. 75, and charged with obstructing, not only the footpath, but the whole of the street, with his traffic as a merchant in vegetables, whereby he caused great inconvenience, &c., and hindrance to all comers and goers, realized yesterday the folly of ignoring the warnings he had received; he was fined $5, No. 57 jersey describing him as going from bad to worse.

THE SALT SQUEEZING CASE.—"DIPLOMATIC." —VERY!

The Captain Superintendent of Police stated that the Chinese Authorities had admitted that the permits enabling certain fishing boats to carry salt, and pass the revenue cruizers and officers in the San-On district, were genuine documents, he therefore did not propose to offer any more evidence, and withdrew the prosecution instituted in the matter, as it became in consequence diplomatic. Discharged.

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

KIDNAPPING, PIRACY AND MURDER.

Kwok Asing, of Poonyu, a coolie, charged on the 19th instant as a suspicious character, and as a person dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony, was brought up yesterday, charged with having been one of the emigrants on board the French barque *Nouvelle Penelope*, when that vessel was seized and taken possession of by some of the party, and with being a participator in the same, and concerned in the murder of her master and some of the officers and crew; also with pirating the same vessel and running her on shore, so as to make a wreck, on the continent of China. The prisoner was arrested by P.C. No. 66, and was denounced to him by a Chinese who accosted him on the Praya. Mr. Sharp appeared on his behalf. The evidence adduced, although substantially the same as that given in the former case, differed in those particulars which related to the defendant, who was identified as having been one of a party who, after the mutiny on board and disappearance of the captain and some of the crew, appeared to be in armed possession of the vessel, and banded together, taking their meals abaft on the upper deck in a separate mess from all the rest. Defendant had been seen acting as a guard over the foreign seamen who were kept to steer and navigate the ship, when they came on deck for water, &c., &c. He was also observed to leave the ship in one of her boats on her arrival at Puk-hai; the witness likewise left her in a fishing boat to Tien-pak, where he was furnished by the magistrate's clerk with papers, by means of which he and those with him begged their way to Canton, arriving there about October 28th, and then on to Fat-shan, with the view of finding Chai-ah-fook, by whom he had been taken to Macao, where he was to obtain work, and by whom he was taken *to*, and *left in*, a barracoon. Once in this den, according to his story, although most anxious to get out, his tongue was tied by fright, as his captor threatened to beat him, and in this state of terror when taken before the authorities (Emigration Commissioners, no doubt) he had expressed his willingness to become an emigrant to Peru, but in his heart he was not so; his terror of consequences having been yet further heightened by his barracoon "*compadre*" having assured him that if he did not say that he was willing to go, he would be sent to Canton and there have his head cut off. Witness stated that if he had found his *friend* it was his intention to have denounced him and handed him over to the authorities; but he was disappointed, and from information he received as to his whereabouts, was induced to go to Canton, and from there he embarked on board the *Spark* for Macao. On his arrival some of the seamen of the late crew of the *Nouvelle Penelope* came on board, and took him to the French Consul, who sent him to Hongkong to make search for those who had been concerned in seizing that ship, where he had arrived on the 24th ultimo. On the 18th instant, while on the Praya, he saw defendant near the Central Market, and followed him unobserved until meeting a Policeman he gave him into custody. He had no knowledge of the accused until he saw him on board the ship, wearing his badge of office as one of the emigrants selected by the Captain to be head men. Witness said that although very sad, and fearful of having to endure eight years' service in Peru, with but a slender chance of surviving, he had never talked over with his comrades, who like himself had many of them been kidnapped, any means of re-asserting their freedom, nor had he the slightest knowledge or suspicion that any outbreak was to take place, and on first hearing the shouting which announced the rising of the coolies he had thought it was a row amongst themselves; those who remained below, of whom he was one, did not arm themselves, neither did they take any part in the seizure of the vessel, the number of those who mutinied appeared to be about forty. He had been charged before the French Court with being a principal or accessory, but those of the French seamen who escaped had entirely exonerated him. When told to proceed to Hongkong he had not been informed that a reward was offered for the capture of any of the mutineers, neither had he learnt that such was the case during his stay in Hongkong. When the ship was being taken back he could hardly say he was glad, because he was penniless. Remanded until the 24th.

INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Thomas Swan, who fell through a smoke-hole in a house in Pound-lane, was continued yesterday, when Dr. Young gave the following evidence.

On the 15th instant, shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, deceased was brought to the Government Civil Hospital in a state of insensibility. He had a cut on the back part of the head, and several bruises on the back. Between the shoulders there was a slight projection of the spine. He smelt of spirits. About four hours after admission he regained sensibility sufficiently to give his name and his age. He said he was a native of Scotland. He gave his age as 43. He then relapsed into a state of semi-consciousness, but was unable to speak, and he died on the 19th instant at about 1.30 p.m. I made a *post mortem* examination on the 20th, and found that the spine had been injured between the shoulders, and that on the left side of the head the brain was covered with blood clot. There were no fractures. Deceased had had severe compression of the brain. I believe death resulted from these injuries, as the deceased was in other respects healthy, and when admitted was well nourished. I think a fall such as has been described would produce the injuries sustained.

The Coroner then reminded the jury that the evidence went to show that the deceased was very much intoxicated on the night of his fall. The room was not dark, so that if he had not been intoxicated he might easily have avoided the hole through which he fell.

The jury found that the deceased came to his death accidentally, while in a state of intoxication.

ERRATUM.

It is much regretted that the error pointed out in the following note has occurred. It is hoped, however, that the context will have prevented the meaning of the able article, in reprinting which the mistake was made, from being misunderstood:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I observe that a very serious error has crept into your reprint of an article from the *Japan Mail* of the 29th October on the subject of China.

The error consists in the omission of the word "not" from the following passage, which occurs towards the end of the article, "*The nation will not fall to pieces.*"

As I should be sorry to be suspected capable of contemplating the alternative prospect for China without the greatest terror, I shall feel obliged if you will insert this letter in your columns at your early convenience.—I am, Sir, Your very obedient Servant,

THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
Yokohama, 9th January, 1871.

DR. MURRAY'S REPORT FOR 1871 ON THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, 17th January, 1871.

In my Sanitary Report for 1870, the *Twelfth* I have had the honor of submitting to the Government, I rejoice to be able to continue to record the improvement which has taken place in the health of the Colony since 1858. When the sudden and startling death of several members of our community is recalled to our recollection, we are prepared to find that 1870 has been eminently unhealthy. But the vital statistics of the past year, as shown in the Tables, point out, that in the Gaol, the improvement has been so marked that the mortality has been lower than in any year previously recorded—and if among the general community it appears somewhat larger, it must not be forgotten that the Tables are calculated upon the Census of 1869, and that the additional five deaths recorded would probably not increase the per centage of mortality above the average, if the Tables were compiled from more correct data, which will never be obtained until a proper system of Registration of Deaths is enforced by law. There can, however, be no doubt that in the early part of the summer, and up to the 3rd of August, there was a great and unusual increase of fever among the residents. For the most part it was not of a dangerous type, although by its tendency to relapse, it caused great prostration; but in one or two cases it assumed something of the character of typhus, and proved rapidly fatal. Opinions varied among practitioners, as to the cause of this disease, and I am aware that it was generally attributed to some cuttings in the hill side, and the spreading of the cut soil over the roads undergoing repair. I have never, however, concurred in this view, and believe that the sole cause of the malady must be traced to the remarkably small fall of rain, which had taken place previous to the 3rd of August. I was led to form this opinion from the fact, that although cases of fever really did occur in the immediate neighbourhood of, and to leeward of these cuttings, and in certain localities in considerable number, this was not always the case; and not only was fever absent, in certain other localities, equally exposed to the supposed exhalations, but it occurred both to windward of them, and in places where there had been no such cuttings. I think it much more reasonable to cast the onus on the absence of rain, and the state of our drains; for this reason, that no sooner did rain fall on the 3rd of August, in sufficient quantity to wash out the sewers, than a marked amelioration took place in the health of the community.

RAIN FALL *from 1st January to 31st July for the last four Years, registered at the* GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
January	1.07	0.79	0.78	0.30
February	0.40	0.49	3.21	0.40
March	6.57	2.90	4.15	3.30
April	2.23	6.55	4.17	0.31
May	10.62	10.07	10.01	16.26
June	8.22	30.79	9.10	5.04
July	17.11	5.53	6.83	4.74
Total	46.22	57.12	38.27	30.35

And this naturally leads me to refer to the drains. It is not creditable to this Colony that after their unhealthy condition has been pointed out, both by myself and by the Sanitary Commission, they should remain as they are, a source of disease and death. In the early part of the past year the tenants, and others interested in the Praya lots, applied to the Government, through me, in regard to the seaward openings of the drains, and the noxious emanations from the foreshore, but the lowness of the public exchequer is the excuse offered for the unavoidable continuation of this most dangerous nuisance. Pending some more radical improvement, the drains should be run out into deep water, so as to prevent the wind blowing up them, and thus forcing the foul air out at the various gratings throughout the town. Carbolic acid has been freely used, but no amount of it will suffice, until the system of drainage has been entirely remodelled as recommended by the Sanitary Commission.

Typhus fever was imported in eight vessels from Yokohama between the 10th February and the 11th May—and all these vessels were placed in quarantine. In the eight vessels, there were thirteen cases of fever, of which number one terminated fatally. The Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Adams, has, as promised last year, sent in a Report on the subject of the connection between this disease and the ballasting of ships with tidal mud, a subject, which has attracted considerable attention in other countries. Of 235 vessels in ballast, only 20 carried mud alone obtained from Shanghai; and in those 20 no case of fever occurred—" 124 of the total number came from Yokohama, Japan, ballasted either with ordinary soil obtained from the hill side, or with muddy shingle taken from the beach: eight of the ships so ballasted had typhus fever on board. It is significant that (although cases of typhus had occurred on shore at Yokohama where the crews might have been infected) no typhus fever was reported while the vessels had cargo on board, general, or otherwise." Now as Shanghai mud is unquestionably "tidal" and the ballast obtained at Yokohama was not strictly of this character, there does not appear to be any strong evidence afforded in the cases recorded, in favor of the theory that it is a frequent source of typhus.

In the winter of 1869-70 there were very few cases of Small Pox reported, but in December last, they commenced to appear, and by the end of the year there had been 14 cases admitted into the Government Civil Hospital, and 46 into the Seamen's Hospital, besides 7 in the Gaol. Since the beginning of the year the disease has been rapidly approaching an epidemic form, in spite of every precaution taken by the Police to prevent its spreading.

No other epidemic visited the Colony during the past year.

The Report then proceeds to give details concerning the Police, the Civil Hospital, and Lock Hospital, which, however, it is not necessary to reproduce in full.

SHANGHAI.

The mail steamer brings dates to the 18th instant. The local news is of little importance. The finding of the commission of enquiry concerning the burning of the British Consulate had not yet been made public. A somewhat interesting meeting of the shareholders in the Union Steam Navigation Company has taken place, of which a report is given at length elsewhere. The *N. C. Daily News* has the following amusing paragraph:—

About eighteen months ago, we gave some details of the principle of Chinese criminal jurisprudence, showing that it is conceived less with the design of punishing guilt, than of affording compensation for injury. Chinese law does not punish according to the heinousness of the crime, but to the extent of the harm inflicted. The Mixed Court has often given us instances of this, but never probably a more clear one than on Thursday. The bar-keeper at the Racket Court was charged with stealing liquor. 200 bottles of sodawater and lemonade, 1½ doz. of brandy, sundry bottles of champagne, sherry and etceteras had disappeared, and the guilt of the accused was proved to demonstration. Duplicate keys of the store-room were found in his possession, and two bottles of brandy under his bed. The two objects at which European justice would have aimed in the case, would have been to recover the lost property and to punish the thief. But the Chinese Court regards this as a reduplication. Either one of the objects is sufficient. The culprit offered to make good the loss, and the magistrate asked the prosecutor which he would prefer—to receive the money, or to have the culprit bambooed and cangued. As the money of others was in question, the prosecutor thought he would be doing rightly in selecting the first alternative—if an alternative only were offered. But then the prisoner put in a claim for wages due to him, as a set-off; and when this was admitted by the Court, actually pleaded for a New Year's *cumshaw*, and Chen soberly consulted the prosecutor as to his view of the request. The whole thing appears, from our point of view, so outrageous as to be incredible. But, viewed from a Chinese standpoint, the scene is altogether changed. From the moment the compensation for loss is offered and accepted, the injury done by the thief is effaced, and nothing remains to be punished. The servant's own claims then come up as a separate and distinct matter, and are adjudicated upon as such. It is the old tale; in this as in other respects, Chinese civilisation is of the most primitive kind. It has perceived the necessity for affording protection to property; but it has not perceived that the punishment of crime, as such, is a necessary measure of prevention.

NINGPO.

A Ningpo correspondent writes:—I told you some time ago of the death of the old Taotai. His body goes up this afternoon in the *Kiangsi*, for transmission to his native district in Manchuria. It is needless to say the obsequies have been conducted with all Oriental pomp, which means much noise, much mummery, much expenditure, much display, and very much dirt. The members of the family and mourners are supposed not to change their clothes, wash their faces or comb their hair for a given period after the death; so they will be pleasant fellow passengers on board the steamer.

The procession which accompanied the coffin through the city this morning, was simply an exaggeration of that which you described the other day, in the case of Pao Nyuen-tsing; the same programme, on an enlarged scale, but with the additional éclat of a Military Guard. A detachment of the Anglo-Chinese force was drawn up at the yamen as the coffin passed out; and on the wharf, as it was carried on board the steamer.

The old man is said to have died heavily in debt; and had just added to his difficulties by borrowing money to buy for his son an office in Kwangtung—an expenditure which his death renders useless, as Chinese custom obliges the son to retire from official life for three years.

Our new Taotai is only acting; and is, according to report, soon to be replaced by an old man of seventy, who is coming down from somewhere North. He seems inclined to make the best of his tenure of office, for he has succeeded in putting the fear of death upon every official, great and small, within his jurisdiction. Peccadilloes are to be hunted out, and accounts verified with minute care. Being Chinese, the officials understand perfectly well what this means, and are said to be preparing, with many groans, to comply with the new comer's wishes.

The U. S. steamer *Alaska*, which has been lying here for a few days, leaves this afternoon for Woosung. H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer* remains in port.—*Daily News.*

PEKIN.

All questions of a foreign political nature appear held in abeyance until spring. The opinion is general that, had Count Rochechouart adopted a more open policy with his colleagues the past summer, a settlement would have been made with advantage to all foreign interests in China. Nowhere more than here, is the action of the French Minister, in accepting the Tls. 460,000 as indemnity for the losses sustained at Tientsin, so deplored. It is true Count Rochechouart says the business is by no means settled, but the Tsung-li-yamen fully consider it so. War is no uncommon topic here, but all depends on the course pursued by the French Government, during the revision of their Treaty. It is said the "audience question" will be demanded as a *sine qua non*, and three other points are spoken of, as follows:—The navigation of all the watercourses of China up to a maximum of 10 feet draught; the appointment of inland Consuls; and the adoption of a code of laws for Mixed Court trials. Rumor has it that Western enterprise will soon find the ways and means of providing steam land carriage in the north, without the use of rails or appliances so prejudicial to the feelings of the peasantry.—*News Letter.*

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*N. C. Herald, Jan. 18th*).

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in the U. S. N. Co. was held at the offices of the Company, yesterday afternoon, when there were present the following directors and shareholders—Messrs. R. Francis, in the chair, J. Ashton, T. Probst, Samuel Brown, J. M. Ringer, A. Robinson, S. J. G. Jellicoe, F. M. Youd, W. Lent, C. C. Rainbow, T. R. Wheelock, C. E. Endicott, W. B. Pryer, W. S. Rosenthal, R. W. M. Bird, law agent to the Co., L. H. Stoddard general manager, and W. Mitchell, auditor.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, The Chairman submitted the Report and Accounts. In doing so, he said it was to be regretted that they were not more favourable. The earnings of the *Tunsin* had been about as large as usual; those of the *Glengyle* had not been so large in proportion to her former work, and the *Rona* gave a loss of Tls. 9,300.

REPORT.

The Directors now present the accounts for the half-year ending 30th September, 1870, shewing a balance of net profit of Tls. 13,953.25.

The net earnings of the steamers have been Tls. 25,683.28, against Tls. 14,501 in half-year ending 31st March last, and Tls. 44,561.13 in corresponding half-year of 1869. The unfavorable comparison in the latter case arises partly from the time lost whilst the *Rona* and *Glengyle* were undergoing repairs and alterations, and partly from the low rates of freight on the coast. The loss from the latter cause has been partly obviated during the present quarter by the substitution (temporarily) of the *Glengyle* for the *Rona*.

It will be observed that the Reserve Fund stands at Tls. 18,544.77, instead of Tls. 20,544.77 as stated in last Report. On making up the account finally, the balance proved to Tls. 243.09 only, and it was not therefore practicable to write off Tls. 2,000 as then proposed out of the earnings of the half-year.

The offices of the Company were removed from the premises of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., to those rented from Messrs. Meynard, Cousin & Co., on 24th Sept. last.

The Shareholders are aware of the Bankruptcy of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., the late Agents in Shanghai, and the Directors regret to have to inform them that the firm's indebtedness to the Company is between Tls. 17,000 and 18,000. As this amount is more than the profit earned, they cannot recommend the payment of any dividend for the half-year, but suggest that the usual bonus of 5 per cent on freight be paid to contributors.

In the early part of last year, arrangements were entered into with Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., under which it was agreed that the Company should allow them Tls. 6,500, and take over all their interest in the premises on the French Bund now occupied by the Company. The Leases held by the firm were consequently allowed to revert to the proprietors, who have granted new Leases direct to the Company.

The Directors have appointed Mr. L. H. Stoddard general manager of the Company.

To meet the necessity of occasional alterations in the Deed of Settlement, the Directors propose the adoption of the following clause, to which the written consent of every Shareholder is invited:—

"That the Company may from time to time by resolution passed by a majority in number representing at least two-thirds in value of the Shareholders present at an Extraordinary General Meeting, holding not less than Tls. 50,000 of the Capital Stock, called and convened as by the Deed of Settlement provided, repeal, alter or make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company, contained in the Deed of Settlement; provided that such resolutions be submitted to and confirmed by a subsequent general meeting to be held not less than two months thereafter."

To meet overdue and future payments on account of the *Glengyle*, the Directors recommend the issue of Debentures bearing interest at 10 per cent. (ten per cent), for a sum not exceeding Tls. 120,000; Shareholders' applications to have the preference.

Messrs. Samuel Brown and J. M. Ringer have been appointed Directors in place of W. Jackson, Esq., and F. A. Groom, Esq.; subject to confirmation by present meeting.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 30TH SEPT., 1870.

Dr.

LIABILITIES.

To 2,040 Shares, of Tls. 100 each Tls.			204,000.00
" Reserve & Depreciation Fund "			18,544.77
" Amount due on *Glengyle* ...... Tls.	120,000.00		
" Interest to Sept. 30th "	6,654.00		
		126,654.80	
" Amount due on Hulk, *Sultan*		13,500.00	
" Sundry Creditors		121,126.22	
			261,281.02
" Balance of Working Account, being unappropriated profits, 30th September			13,953.25
			Tls. 497,776.04

Cr.

ASSETS.

By Cost of Steamer *Tunsin* ...... Tls.	70,000.00		
" Cost of Steamer *Rona*	75,000.00		
" Cost of Steamer *Glengyle*	146,450.00		
" Cost of Hankow Hulks, Pontoons, &c.	6,197.71		
" Cost of Kiukiang hulks, buoys, and Cargo Boats	19,347.44		
" Chinkiang hulk, *St. Louis*	6,365.09		
" Chinkiang Pontoons, Godown Leases, Office and Godown Furniture, Shanghai	11,960.64		
			335,320.88
" Cost of Coals at Shanghai and Kiukiang	1,524.90		
" Lost of Steamers' Stores in Stock	958.50		
			2,483.40
" Fire Insurance unexpired			2,875.00
" Freights outstanding			30,897.11
" Advances on cargo, &c.			61,103.60
" Godown Rents outstanding			2,780.67
" Cash in hands of various Agents			32,112.07
" Glover, Dow & Co.			16,538.72
" Sundry Debtors			13,282.78
" Debtors for Shares			854.81
			Tls. 497,779.04

WORKING ACCOUNT, FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Dr.

To 6 per cent Dividend on Capital, Taels 204,000, for half-year ended 31st March, 1870 ...... Tls.	12,240.00		
To 5 per cent return to Shareholders on Freights contributed during the half-year ended 31st March, 1870	5,760.00		
			18,000.00
To Interest Account	6,932.61		
" Expense "	4,597.34		
" Allowance made to Glover, Dow & Co., for use of Transit Godowns during half-year	1,250.00		
To Loss on Working Hulks	114.14		
			12,894.09
To Balance, being Unappropriated Profits			13,953.25
			Tls. 44,847.34

Cr.

By Balance from last half-year ...... Tls.		21,151.82	
By Loss Tientsin through Freight charged in excess ...... Tls. 74.54			
By Allowance made to Glover, Dow & Co., for use of Transit Godowns for the Year ending 31st March, 1870, 2,500.00			
By Balance of Expenses incurred on Account proposed new Steamer 249.30			
By charges on cargo paid by Glover, Dow & Co., 1867-68 84.89			
		2,908.73	
			18,243.09
By Gain on working of Strs. *Tunsin*, *Glengyle* and *Rona*, for half-year		25,688.38	
By Exchange Account		468.50	
By Gain on Coal Account		447.47	
			26,604.25
			Tls. 44,847.34
By Balance brought down			Tls. 13,953.25

Mr. Robinson remarked that the Report did not in any way allude to the subject of insurance, which had been discussed at last meeting. He would like to know whether any alteration had been made in that item.

The Chairman said the steamers had been insured in accordance with the resolution then passed. The *Glengyle* was covered for Tls. 125,000, the *Rona* for Tls. 63,000, and *Tunsin* for Tls. 60,000. Upon the whole there had been a slight saving effected in this.

Mr. Robinson noticed that in the assets there was an item of freights outstanding of Tls. 30,897.11. The sum here put down seemed to be a considerable increase from last year. Was there any reason why it should have been increased so much?

The Chairman said it could not be expected to remain always at the same point. There was not much difference between the present and former amounts under that head. The list of outstanding freights was lying on the table and might be referred to.

Mr. Robinson asked if the Company had any security for the payment of these amounts?

The Manager said for the downward freights they had the cargo as security, but for the upward they had only the shippers to look to. The amount was about equally divided between upward and downward freights.

The Chairman noticed, further, as raising the amount in question exceptionally on the present occasion, that the *Glengyle* had cleared on the day of closing the account, and a large proportion of her freight for that trip therefore came to be entered in it.

Mr. Robinson presumed, then, that there had been no loss of any consequence in respect outstanding freights.

The Manager observed that, as the majority of the shippers were shareholders, the Company held a security in their shares.

Mr. Jellicoe noticed that the appointment of Mr. Stoddard as general manager was put in the present report, while the minutes of last meeting read showed that he had been appointed at that time. He could not see any reason for repeating the appointment.

The Chairman explained that Mr. Stoddard had then been appointed from the 28th June to 30th September, and so had since to be reappointed.

Some discussion followed as to the terms of Mr. Stoddard's engagement as Manager of the Company. Eventually,

Mr. Robinson begged to propose—

"That the Directors be instructed to make no more permanent engagement with the general manager, Mr. Stoddard than for three months at a time, terminable by either party giving three months notice at the end of any month." He hoped he would not be understood to throw a shadow of doubt or of blame on Mr. Stoddard's management; it was by no means his intention to do so; but under existing circumstances he thought it would be very unwise to saddle the Company with permanent engagements with any of the staff.

Mr. Endicott begged to second the motion.

Mr. Rainbow said he had to propose as an amendment—

"That any arrangement proposed by the Directors to be a permanent one with Mr. Stoddard, shall be submitted to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting."

Mr. Pryer begged to second.

Mr. Robinson said before the motion and amendment were put, he wished to ask Mr. Rainbow how the proposition contained in the amendment was likely to benefit the shareholders. It was not so much that the shareholders should be made acquainted with the fact of a contemplated permanent engagement, as that, for their interests under certain circumstances, no lengthened engagement should be entered into. Supposing, for instance, they were required to pay up for the *Glengyle*, and thus thrown into a fix while they were saddled with a permanent engagement, they would have to fulfil it in whatever position they were.

Mr. Rainbow said the only objection he had to the motion was that it was taking the matter too much out of the hands of the Directors, who were, they were all ready to admit, managing the Company as well as possible.

Mr. Robinson could but say he thought the Directors should be very glad to have the responsibility taken off their shoulders.

The motion and amendment were then put to the meeting, when the latter was lost.

Mr. Ashton wished to make a remark to Mr. Robinson and to the shareholders. The motion just put and passed by the meeting, placed a certain amount of restriction upon the Directors, but if it was intended to benefit the shareholders, it did not half meet the case. There were the general office expenses, which came to Tls. 630 a month, would not Mr. Robinson wish it to apply equally to them?

Mr. Robinson begged, in reply to the question which seemed to be put to him by Mr. Ashton, to say that he had not the least desire to interfere with the operations of the office, and had no suggestion to make regarding them.

Mr. Ashton observed that it was a large amount, and no doubt of as much interest to the shareholders as that involved in the other matter.

Mr. Robinson agreed that it was, but he had not felt it necessary to include it in his suggestion.

Mr. Ashton thought Mr. Robinson might perhaps wish to do so, however, when it was pointed out.

Mr. Jellicoe asked a question regarding the values of hulks and cargo-boats, with which the Company credited itself in the accounts.

The Chairman said there was no allowance for depreciation during the half-year, that being taken into account only on the twelve-months. The cargo-boats belonging to the Company were all paid for.

Mr. Rainbow said that, referring to Mr. Brown's statement to Mr. Robinson, it would be satisfactory to know to what term the limit of payment of the price of the *Glengyle* extended.

The Chairman said the balance of the purchase money for the *Glengyle*, was due on 1st February 1872.

Mr. Robinson would like to know whether the working of the Company for the last quarter had been more or less satisfactory than for the corresponding term last year.

The Chairman said it was more satisfactory there having been a profit of Tls. 15,000 for the three months. Last year, it would be remembered, there was no profit at all in the second half-year. The gross amount of freight for three months had been over Tls. 99,000, and for six Tls. 180,000; and of course, though the expenses were very large, any slight increase was so much to the good for a dividend.

Mr. Robinson did not know what the other shareholders might propose to do with reference to the last clause inserted in the Report, regarding the issue of debentures. The Report had reached him so late that he had not had an opportunity of consulting any of his clients who were shareholders; nor had he been able to judge from intimation itself, what course to adopt. He would like to know the plan proposed by the Directors—on what material they grounded their scheme—and, to allow of due consideration of that matter by the shareholders, that the meeting should be adjourned. At that time he was neither in a position to dissent nor to agree to the proposal, but would suggest that the Directors state the plan they intended to pursue.

The Chairman said their object in the first place was to learn the views of the shareholders. Though no pressure might be placed upon them with regard to the payments for the *Glengyle*, still it was an unsatisfactory position to be placed in, and they therefore proposed to issue these debentures to bear ten per cent. interest, which would be better than running the risk of having to pay 12 per cent. on arrears, under the present agreement. The debentures would rank before capital, and would run for three or five years.

After some discussion,

Mr. Ashton asked if Mr. Robinson had any objection to the meeting passing the Report and Accounts, leaving out the clause relating to debentures.

Mr. Robinson said he had been asking only in what form they intended to carry out that clause.

Mr. Jellicoe said he had another matter to obtain information upon. He had heard a report outside, and he was very glad to believe, at least to hope, that the Directors would be able to give a denial to it—that considerable expense was gone to in getting the *Glengyle* ready to go to the South instead of the *Rona*; that new sails and spars had been got for her; and now, since she was going on the river again, these would be no longer valuable.

The Chairman said the expense of fitting the *Glengyle* amounted to Tls. 600, and made Tls. 2,500 more by freight than the *Rona* could have done, so that the amount was well laid out.

Mr. Robinson then proposed—

"That the Report, (with the exception of the clause relating to the alteration of the Deed of Settlement and the proposal to issue debentures,) and the Accounts laid before the meeting, be adopted and passed, having regard to the resolution previously passed at this meeting in relation to the engagement of Mr. Stoddard."

With regard to the clause for altering the Deed of Settlement, it was somewhat indistinct, in respect to who had the power to pass the resolution, and the amount of Tls. 50,000 was small in proportion to the capital of the Company. Who was to hold this sum, the whole meeting at which the resolution was passed, or the shareholders passing it?

Mr. Wheelock seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The Chairman said it was the intention that the resolution in question should be passed by the majority of a meeting, which meeting should hold at least that amount.

Mr. Robinson then suggested a fresh wording.

The Chairman said it was thought it would be difficult to get people holding more than Tls. 50,000 together.

Mr. Robinson did not doubt that they would be able to do so, observing that about Tls. 140,000 of stock was then represented by the meeting. Supposing to-day they had to pass such a resolution, two-thirds of the meeting would have to vote for it.

It was proposed, therefore, by Mr. Wheelock and seconded by Mr. Endicott—

"That it shall be competent for the Shareholders assembled at any ordinary or extraordinary

general meeting, called and convened as by the Deed of Settlement provided, and representing not less than Tls. 75,000 of the Capital Stock, by resolution to repeal, alter, or make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations contained in the Deed of Settlement; provided that at least one week's notice of the proposed repeal or alterations shall have been given to the Shareholders, and that the resolution authorising such repeal or alteration shall be agreed to by two-thirds in value of the Shareholders present or represented at such meeting, and that such resolutions shall not take effect until they shall have been submitted to and confirmed by a subsequent general meeting of Shareholders, to be held not less than two months after the passing thereof."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Robinson then moved and Mr. Jellicoe seconded—

"That this meeting stand adjourned for three weeks for the consideration of the issue of debentures, and that it recommends some sketch or plan to be meanwhile drawn up by the Directors and submitted to the shareholders."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Littledale having intimated his resignation of the post of auditor to the Company, it was proposed by Mr. Stoddard, seconded by Mr. Probst, that Mr. Pryer be appointed.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Rainbow then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors and Manager, for the able way they had conducted the business of the Company for the last half-year; and the meeting adjourned.—(*Daily News.*)

ARE WE READY?

(Englishman.)

Are we ready? That question was asked in July last by the Rulers of the two greatest Military Powers of Europe. How momentous was the question, and how fatal the erroneous answer given by one of them, subsequent events have too clearly shown.

It seems at least possible that England may again be drifting into a war with Russia on the Eastern question, and this time she will be unaided by France. She may indeed find other allies equally willing but hardly so well able to help her, and there can be little doubt, that India will be called upon to take her share in the contest, should those two European Powers come into collision. To the question, Are we ready? but one answer we fear can be given, and that a most melancholy one. Empty Dock-yards, imperfectly armed Regiments, ill found Artillery, badly horsed Cavalry, petty economy where most injuriously applied, speak for themselves in a way that admits of no misunderstanding. We are, in short, quite unprepared, as is our custom on such occasions. It cannot be doubted that the Home Government while resuming the firm and becoming position taken by Lord Granville are at last making earnest preparations for action; but let them be as urgent as they will, the difficulty of finding men cannot be so easily got over, and might be a serious embarrassment were hostilities to break out suddenly. Fortunately, however, this difficulty is not insuperable.

From India may be obtained an almost unlimited supply of men, natural soldiers, and far superior to any levies that Russia can bring into the field, with the exception of her Corps d'élite. The Suez Canal opens a new influence to India in European wars if boldly made use of, as it would be by a Minister of the Pitt or Canning type. We are aware that the Government of India could not take the initiative, and could not be blamed were this new power at our disposal neglected and overlooked, but what justly alarms us is the total inability that exists in India to take rapid action, should sudden order for the despatch of Troops come from the Home Government. We would not say a word in dispraise of Lord Napier, but with part of Europe in a blaze and and smouldering fire underlying the rest, we cannot but feel that his proper place is now at the seat of Government. His tour of inspection might be postponed without much injury for a little while longer.

That Lord Mayo would show himself equal to any emergency of this kind we sincerely believe. His Excellency is eminently a man of action, and in stirring times would acquit himself bravely. But neither he, nor Lord Napier, can do in a month the work of a year. It is to a certain extent satisfactory to learn, on such excellent authority as that of General Norman, that the English troops in India will very shortly be armed with the Snider rifle, and the Native regiments with Enfields. But were war to break out between England and Russia it would be necessary to issue Sniders to a certain number of the Native regiments also—that is, to all who might be selected for the honour of taking part in a European war. It may, however, be forgiven to an unprofessional critic to question the efficiency of men to whose hands arms of precision have only just been entrusted, and in which they have not learned to place implicit confidence. Even were an expeditionary force to be despatched to China, we should have, at the best, to pit Enfields against Remingtons—and the Tartar troops are by no means a despicable enemy, when well armed and fairly organized, as is said now to be the case. We would, therefore, again urge upon those who are responsible for the efficiency of the Anglo-Indian army, to consider the propriety of arming at least a dozen selected Native regiments with Sniders, and by showing perfect confidence to deserve perfect loyalty.

Though the war-cloud may for the moment be passing away, the aggressive spirit of Russia will be ever on the watch for a fresh opportunity, when England may be too much engaged in other directions to act with the firmness and promptitude evinced by Lord Granville on the present occasion. As it is, the Government of St. Petersburgh has gained a slight success in having the Treaty of Paris submitted to fresh consideration. Though Reuter's Agency is silent on the subject, we may assume that the Circular has been withdrawn, but this rebuff is fully counterbalanced by England's consent to a Conference. The surest way, however, of checking Russian encroachments, is by being always in a state of readiness to take the field at the shortest notice. This does not imply any necessity for maintaining a large standing army, but merely for placing our navy and our artillery in a state of thorough efficiency, and for requiring a high standard of professional knowledge in our officers. A penny-wise policy is, in the long run, sure to be the most extravagant of all.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 23RD, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug has been active throughout the day, with a good native demand for Old Patna at $590 to $592½, Benares $552½ to $555, against $586½ to $587½, for the former from speculators' hands. New Patna has further advanced, sales of which have been made at $575 cash, and $577½ to $580, on credit. Benares, $545 cash, and $547½ to $550, on credit. New Patna, $53½ to $537½, on time of the 1st sales to arrive, sellers. Old Patna, $592½ on three weeks time after the arrival of next direct steamers from Calcutta. New Patna, 2nd sales on time, $527½ to $530, little doing. Malwa, $622½ cash, and $627½, on credit, nothing doing.

JANUARY 24TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the market, quotations are same as given above.

Bank shares have again given way, Old having changed hands at 24½ to 25 per cent. premium for cash, and 27 to 26½ per cent. for end of March, closing weak with sellers at latter rate. In New, a few have been done at 20 per cent. premium for cash, and a sale is reported of 100 shares at 19 per cent. premium ex div. for end of March. There is nothing doing in Hongkong Fires. Chinas are in demand at $60 to $62 premium; as also Victorias at 37 to 38 prem. cash. Steamboats are weak at 30 per cent. premium ex div., and Whampoa Docks at 40 per cent. discount.

Exchange since the arrival of Shanghai mail is slightly firmer, although there is no change in Bank paper, but private paper may be quoted ¼ higher. In India also the rate is in favor of buyers, some sales being made at Rs. 227 on Bombay.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—24½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—20 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share, premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 to $2,000 premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 70 per share, premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$278 to $280 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$37 to 38 per share, ex interest.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 to 41 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. prem. cum. div.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 22 to 23 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par nominal.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—par nominal.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$55 per share premium.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—75 to 80 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—1 per cent. premium.

SALES ON JANUARY 23RD, 1871.
As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 200 bales, at $6.55, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.
Fungus, 20 piculs, at $27.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.
Shanghai Cotton, 30 bales, at $18.60, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.
White Wax, 1 picul, at $146, by Hing-tai-chan to travelling merchant.
Fungus, 50 piculs, at $27.70, by Kwong-wing-shing to Chuechow merchant.
Saigon Rice, 9,000 piculs, at $1.94, by Wing-on to Chuechow merchant.
Saigon Rice, 4,000 piculs, at $1.96, by Wing-on to travelling merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 112 bales, at $16.80, by Parsee merchant to Kin-nam.
Calcutta Cotton, 40 bales, at $16.00, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.
Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.60, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG as my Attorney and Agent, to act for me in the management of my business during my temporary absence from the Colony.
L. P. WARD.
tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.
BROWN & Co.
3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

WE have this day established ourselves in this Colony as Average Adjusters, Public Accountants and General Commission Agents.
WOODFORD & Co.
18, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871. [1m 13

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRAZER has ceased to be a Manager of the BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
By authority of the Directors,
G. CRICHTON.
Hongkong and China,
15th January, 1871. [16d 102

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MY business will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of HENRY GRIBBLE & Co.
Mr. RYLE HOLME is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.
HENRY GRIBBLE.
1m 2 Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, JR., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at those Ports, as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.
EDWARD FISCHER.
Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. 12m 2127

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Barque
"COLOMA"
with the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
"SEA SERPENT,"
White, Master, will have quick despatch from here.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2w 118 Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Barque
"EVELYN WOOD,"
Jamieson, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship
"SUMATRA."
Mullen, Master, will have despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 104 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE British Barque
"HOMER."
will have quick despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE British ship
"NORTH STAR,"
Capt. C. J. Jeffery, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 39 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 American Brig
"STEPHEN BISHOP,"
Foote, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2220 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Steamer
"WARRIOR."
Capt. James Thomas, of 950 Tons Register.
Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
East Point, 18th January, 1871. [7d 120

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
NEW YORK	Sea Serpent	White	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Stephen Bishop	Foote	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Adelia Carleton	Carleton	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Coloma		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Evelyn Wood	Jamieson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	North Star	C. J. Jeffery	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Homer		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
6/4 COATINGS,
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS,
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.
The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS,
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS. MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH,
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE, Very Superior SHERRY, CLARET, "Old Medoc," } bottled in the London Docks, by S'artup and Kentish, L'don.
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.
AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person, who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

ROSE & CO,
HAVE received per *Bengal*, Overland Mail, and S. S. *Nestor*, a choice assortment of
MILLINERY,
IN
Ladies' BONNETS, new shapes.
Ladies' Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Children's Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Corded RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
MUSLIN SETS.
Fashionable Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
French Kid GLOVES, 2 buttons.
Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
Black and the New Green Cloth JACKETS, with Sealskin Trimmings, New Shapes.
Opera MANTLES.
Opera HOODS.
Wool and Paisley SHAWLS.
Children's Wool JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS, &c.
A Choice Assortment of Dress MATERIALS, with Trimmings to match.
VELVETEEN in the New Shades for Ladies' Costumes.
Fur TRIMMINGS.
TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c.
Also,
A well-selected STOCK of:
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, TIES, SCARFS, in New Shapes.
White SHIRTS, "Eureka."
MERINO and LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS.
French Kid GLOVES, in all colors and sizes.
Woollen and Silk HOSIERY.
QUEEN'S ROAD,
AND
WELLINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the Catholic Church.)
tf 66 Hongkong 12th January, 1871.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.
Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.
BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Muntz YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARCEAUX, in do.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Boord's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.
Also,
DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
HALF-PRICE.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871:
W. PEACOCK & CO.
WILL commence SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of
LADIES' SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
COSTUMES,
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
Gentlemen's Scotch LAMBS' WOOL and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, PANTS,
HALF-HOSE CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
WINTER CLOTHES.
45 and 47, Queen's Road.
tf 79 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Just Landed, ex late Arrivals.
PRIME EUROPE ROPE, from 1 in. to 7½ inch.
Prime BOLT ROPE, from 2¼ in. to 6 in.
do. HAMBRO LINE.
do. RATLINE STUFF, assorted sizes.
do. FLAGLINES.
do. LOGLINES.
do. Deep sea LEAD LINES, &c., &c.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 35 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE,—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

炭 煤 記 廣
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
From the 1st February next.
THE HOUSE, No. 29, *Wyndham Street*, Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
4w 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).
THE Commodious HOUSE, situated in Caine's Road, formerly the property of and occupied by W. H. RENNIE, Esq.
For particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 108 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st February next.
THE HOUSE, No. 5, Caine Road, at present occupied by Dr. MURRAY.
Also,
HOUSE, No. 6, in Seymour Terrace.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 95 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.
For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.
THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.
THE GODOWN situated under our Offices, in the Building known as DENT'S BLOCK, on the Praya; capacity 800 Tons. Occupation can be had on the 1st January, 1871.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 2267 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.
SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House. Apply to G., office of this paper.
tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1857 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN R. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.
Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.
BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.
tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

SING-LEE.
HAS for Sale every kind of COALS, at moderate rates.
Also,
Dealer in EUROPEAN GOODS.
No. 37, Tung-man Lane.
2m 2278 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F. Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

SAIL MAKING.
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOW READY
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENTS FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BILLIARDS.
MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT NO. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.
GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*
N.B—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. [3m 1953

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

Docks.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 13-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

PORT OF AMOY.
SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.
Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.
Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.
Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

KWONG HING LEE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, &c.
tf 2124] 61, QUEEN'S ROAD. [Dec. 5

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*BEHAR*," Capt. BLAKE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 24th, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
_ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant REGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 31st January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.
THE Steamship *JAPAN*, Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The *JAPAN* will be due at San Francisco March 18th, whence, daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.
The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.
No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.
For Shanghai.—Per *Sin Nanzing*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"
The English Contract Packet "*BEHAR*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant.
The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 24th instant.
Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.
Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant, without late fee.
Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 25th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.
The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"
The French Mail Packet "*DONNAI*," will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, with the Mails—
To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.
The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 1st February, after which no Letters can be received.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 31st instant.
Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 1st February.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki viâ Shanghai, and to Hiogo viâ Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets viâ Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.
The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandise, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which the *British* Contract Mails for the United Kingdom will be conveyed between Alexandria and Brindisi by British Packet, instead of by Italian Packet, the Packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company being withdrawn from Marseilles for the purpose.
The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence sent viâ Brindisi from Hongkong and the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan by British Mail Packet to and through the United Kingdom will henceforth be as follows, viz:—
Addressed to the United Kingdom,—
For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 30 cents. For every additional half ounce, 30 cents.
For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 8 cents.
For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 4 cents; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 8 cents; above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 14 cents; each additional 4 ounces, 14 cents.
Addressed to the United States of America, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,—
For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 34 cents. For every additional half ounce, 34 cents.
For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 10 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 10 cents.
For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, 18 cents for every 4 ounces.
The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence sent by *French* Mail Packet will henceforth be as follows, viz:—
Addressed to the United Kingdom,—
For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 32 cents. For every additional half ounce, 32 cents.
For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 6 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 6 cents.
For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 4 cents; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 8 cents; above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 12 cents; each additional 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Addressed to the United States of America, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,—
For Letters, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 36 cents. For every additional half ounce, 36 cents.
For every Newspaper, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 8 cents. For every additional 4 ounces, 8 cents.
For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, 18 cents for every 4 ounces.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ... 2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces ... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces ... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.
These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the rates of postage, which must be paid in advance on correspondence transmitted from Hongkong or any of the Postal Agencies in China and Japan to the United Kingdom, by Private Ship, will in future be as follows, viz.:—
FOR LETTERS.
Twelve cents per half ounce.
FOR NEWSPAPERS.
Two cents each.
FOR BOOK PACKETS AND PATTERNS.
Not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents.
Above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 ozs., 4 cents.
Above 2 ozs., and not exceeding 4 ozs., 8 cents.
For every additional 4 ozs., 8 cents.
Unpaid or insufficiently paid Letters will be charged with a fine of Twelve cents in addition to the deficient postage.
Unpaid Books and Patterns will be charged at the rate of Twelve cents per four ounces.
Insufficiently paid Books and Patterns will be charged with the deficient postage and a fine of Six cents each.
The Registration fee on Letters, &c., is 8 cents.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The following report is interesting, as illustrating the change in opinion which is taking place in England with regard to the war:—

A preliminary conference of gentlemen who, as the circular convening it states, "have for some time past observed, with regret, the change by Prussia from a defensive to an aggressive policy, and feeling that the opinion of the City of London, as the centre of the British metropolis, should be expressed in favour of a speedy and honourable peace," was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, and was attended by from 150 to 200 persons. Mr. Merriman was voted into the chair.

The Chairman said the meeting had been called by advertisement and by a few circulars sent out by himself and a few other gentlemen who were anxious that an opportunity should be given for expressing an opinion, which, he believed, was now almost unanimously entertained in this country in favour of France. He believed that English opinion was almost unanimous in favour of Prussia before the battle of Sedan, by since then the war had ceased to be a war of defence on the part of Prussia, and had become a war of aggression. It was the interest of this country to assist France at the present crisis. If Prussia had not, inflicted a mortal blow upon France we should not have had Prince Gortchakoff's recent Circular. The resolution which he suggested was, "That this meeting is of opinion that the war in France has lately changed its character, and has become one of aggression of the North German Government against the people of France, and this meeting is strongly of opinion that the British Government should endeavour to procure a cessation of hostilities with a view of obtaining a honourable peace; and this meeting further considers that the geographical boundaries of France should not be disturbed without the consent of the people."

Mr. Mackay said he thought the resolution too comprehensive, and he moved as an amendment:—"That the war in France, having ceased on the part of Prussia to be a war of defence, and become a war of aggression, this meeting is of opinion that Prussia in thus acting has forfeited the sympathy and incurred the reprobation of the British and of all other free nations."

Mr. Marriott, barrister, seconded. The Prussian Government, he said, was one of the most despotic in the world, and was undeserving of the sympathy of this country. He believed there was a strong feeling in favour of France, and if a meeting were held at the Guild-hall that feeling would be strongly expressed.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which great sympathy was expressed for France, and it was was evident that the sentiment of the meeting were decidedly in favour of that country and against Prussia. An amendment was moved by the Rev. G. M. Murphy to the effect that the time for the English Government intervening in the conflict has not arrived. Mr. Cremer complained that this was not a meeting of the citizens of London. He was called to order by the Chairman; but as he persisted in speaking, the Chairman put it to the vote whether he should be heard, and the meeting decided that he should not. Mr. Motteshead next essayed to address the meeting, but he too was refused a hearing, and he sat down, exclaiming, "This is liberty with a vengeance." The amendments was then put and lost, only eleven hands being held up for it. Another amendment was moved by the Rev. Newman Hall and supported by Mr. Edmond Beales, urging on the Government to persevere in all pacific endeavours for the suspension of hostilities and the establishment of a righteous and permanent peace, and suggesting that a Congress of neutral nations should be called—was also lost. Some observations by the Rev. H. Solly, who spoke on the sufferings which the Germans had had to endure, and to the provocations which they had received in former wars, were met with general disapprobation, while the meeting applauded Dr. Kenealy, who counselled armed intervention. Dr. Mackay's resolution was then put and carried by a large majority. M. Fonvielle, the editor of the *Liberté*, who has recently escaped from Paris in a balloon, and who was greeted with cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said—This is the first time that I have attempted to make a speech before an English audience. I assure you I do not attempt to do so without feeling the extraordinary pressure of present circumstances, but this being so, I beg for your indulgence. I am very thankful for the kind resolution that was passed a few minutes ago. France will be proud to see that in the large city of London her situation is so well and kindly appreciated. We want sympathy from every noble heart, from every lover of freedom. I do not say we want foreign aid. If you go to fight with us, we will take your hand and your arm, but we will not ask for foreign aid. We are fighting our own battles. In the beginning of the war it was not so. The soldiers, the pretended soldiers of France, were merely the soldiers of a bloody tyrant. (Cheers.) Not the army of France, but the army of the Emperor, was taken by Prussia, and it is for the good and glory of France that that army has disappeared from the field. Now we have the army of the people—free soldiers, free officers. We have no more traitors in our army or in our Government. When I came out of Paris I believed that free England had acknowledged the French Republic. I could not understand how so great a nation, with so clever a Government, should hesitate a single day to acknowledge our great French Republic. And I was the more surprised when I recollected that 20 years ago another French Government—the Government of a murderer, of a perjurer, of a robber—was acknowledged without a single day's hesitation. (Hear, hear). I have read many papers since I left Paris, and I can answer many calumnies against the Parisian people. They say there is an immense peace movement inside our walls, and that our citizens are not ready to fight. It is quite the contrary. If something is, in some respects damaging the future of General Trochu, it is because he does not send his army outside the walls. But he is quite right and justified, because we are not losing a single day. We are preparing our armies; we are exercising soldiers; we are marshalling them; we are casting our guns; we are making a new kind of powder, and when the French Parisian army shall go outside the walls, it will be the army of freedom, it will be a vast army of revenge, and you will count our soldiers by hundreds of thousands. The day is not far distant when that great event will take place. If I were not afraid that my words would go far away from this happy island, I should give far more substantial details. Bismarck and King William are saying that we are reduced to a state of starvation. But I am in some respects present myself as a proof that we are not quite starved. (Cheers.) It is true we are eating horses, and even rats, but rats are not bad victuals. (Laughter.) With rats and horses we can for a long time feed a capital. For my own part I had never tasted horse before the siege, but I give you my word of honour that after the siege I eat horse very often. We have an immense quantity of horses for our consumption. We can reckon on 40,000. Perhaps some have been killed since I left, but we do not pay attention to a small difference of a few hundreds. Each of these horses, according to the best calculation, can give more than 400 lbs. of meat fit to be eaten. I do not say that it is exactly that which is called clean meat. Something is taken for what we call in French the *abatis*. But everything of that description is very palatable when properly prepared, and one of the great commendations of our French Government is that the cookery and preparation of this new description of victuals was taken into the hands of the State, and we shall have the advantage when this siege is over of knowing how many eatables were formerly thrown away heedlessly by ignorant people. Now the German papers and the Bonapartist spies are speaking of internal revolutions in Paris. Certainly one day, on the 31st of October, we had not quite a revolution, but we had an attempt at one. That revolution was suppressed of itself, because the people who attempted to overthrow the Government found themselves unable to do so, and while they were hesitating still vacillating the general opinion had taken the right direction, and not a single drop of blood was shed. The general result was a plebiscite, not in the Napoleonic mode, but a real and genuine plebiscite, and the Government was firmly rooted. Every one was free to vote, and no fraud of any description was practised by any of the officers of the State. The liberty of the press was not suppressed, and even meetings opposed to the plebiscite were held. During the reign of Napoleon every description of chicane was practised.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and three cheers for France.—*Telegraph.*

Intimations.

READER!!

THIS PAGE IS FOR YOU.

WHO suffer with the pangs of Rheumatism or Gout, both springing from the same root, and both curable by the same medicine, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous blood, there is a remedy that never fails, that purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Who, have so long been suffering with the burning, stinging pains of Cancer, destroying your peace and comfort in life, and filling you with gloomy forebodings of the future—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Afflicted sufferer with Tumor, enlarging day by day before your eyes, and every day seeming to bring the end nearer and nearer, do not delay—use at once and freely BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose head is covered with the loathsome scald, or bitter, ashamed to let yourself be seen even by your friends, well knowing how disgusting is the sight—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

On whose person the foul and vitiated humors have produced those fearful-looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose knees are enlarged and deformed with White Swellings, there is still hope; do not delay, else will the amputating knife soon be required—Save your limbs, use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

In all of the above diseases, use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS in conjunction with the SARSAPARILLA: the cure will thus be greatly hastened.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

Why are you sick? There must be a cause Nature never intended that we should pass, as many do, nearly one-half of our lives in bodily pain. Thus it becomes evident that you have, in some way, broken Nature's laws. Your Sick-headache, your Nervous-headache, your Bilious-headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, and up under the Shoulder-blades—your Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, and Heartburn—your Costiveness, Piles, Sickness at the Stomach—the Pimples, Roughness, and Blotches on your face, neck, and arms—all these, and many other troubles and feelings of illness, are simply evidences of the fact that you have broken the laws on which Nature bases the bodily ease, comfort, health and strength of the human family; and the chances are as a hundred to one, that unless your system gets prompt aid, your trouble will go on increasing and gradually getting worse, until it is beyond human help. The point of great importance, then, is to obtain the proper remedy—something that will cure safely, and not by violent action or corroding influence jeopardize the health it is intended to restore. There is such a medicine—perfectly safe for the weakest and most delicate, yet powerful enough for the strongest—searching out every atom of diseased or depraved matter, and expelling or neutralizing it—giving wonderful tone and strength to the stomach, vigor to the liver, and regularity to the bowels;—need we say that this medicine is

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

strongly anti-bilious, powerfully tonic, and the best of all nervines. They are the result of long years of careful and laborious study; and in saying they are the best of all purgatives, we only repeat what is generally conceded.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A USEFUL PERFUME.

The expensive liquid odors which are sold in small vials as perfumes for the handkerchief are of no particular use or benefit to those who use them. It is not claimed that they exercise any beneficial influence upon the health, nor that they can in any way mitigate or relieve the nervous troubles with which so many ladies are afflicted; in fact their use is of no benefit whatever.

How different it is with that health-giving and delightful floral perfume

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER!

It is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body. It imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers. It clears the complexion of all pimples, impurities, and roughness, and to the faint and exhausted invalid it lends strength, and gives ease and comfort, and yet withal it is

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF PERFUMES.

The sense of smell never tires of it. Its freshness and exquisite fragrance when once enjoyed become ever after a positive necessity.

It is this wonderful combination of the useful with the agreeable, that has made MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER so widely celebrated and so highly prized. In many warm climates, four to six bottles of it are mixed with the water of each bath, which so invigorates, recuperates, and strengthens the system, that the enervating effects of climate are thrown off.

It is not alone in the richness or delicacy of its fragrance that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER equals, and even surpasses, the most expensive of the French and English perfumery, but also in its lasting power. The handkerchief sprinkled with it, is perfumed for weeks, or until it is washed; and, unlike the English and French extracts, time does not deteriorate its fragrance, but rather serves to refine or spiritualize its exquisite aroma.

As a COSMETIC it is unequalled, imparting softness, clearness, smoothness, and whiteness to the face, neck, arms, and hands; but as there are counterfeits, it is necessary always to ask for the FLORIDA WATER prepared by LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
1513 17th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	}	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	}	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6	}	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	}	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month		do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	}	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	}	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON.
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, *Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	}	1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	}	1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	}	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 25th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	}	1 per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	}	1
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	}	1

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	}	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month		do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	}	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	}	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	}	1 per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents.	}	1 percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	}	1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	}	1th per cent
Not exceeding 1 month	}	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	}	" "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6	}	" "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 per cent.		

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, ratably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 *p/c.*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE
D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1860.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	}	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month		do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	}	3 " 1 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	}	6 " 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with warrage at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents,*
tf 1491 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

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LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes. By James Legge, D.D. Reproduced for General Readers from the Author's work, "The Chinese Classics," with the original Text. Crown 8vo., woods, pp. vi. and 333. 10s. 6d.

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LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. S. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1848. 1s. 6d.

LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo., pp. 60, sewed. New York, 1867.

MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader; a short method for learning to read and write Chinese. By the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Peking dialect, 4to. pp. iv. 142 and 55., Half bound. Shanghai, 1863 25s.

MACGOWAN.—A collection of phrases in the Shanghai dialect, systematically arranged. By the Rev. John Macgowan. 8vo., pp. viii. and 194, sewed. Shanghai, 1862. £1 8s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Fuhrlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, by W. H. Medhurst. 18mo., pp. 324. Batavia, 1840.—7s. 6d.

MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the original text with a Translation. Vol. I, all ever publ. 4to., pp. 736, bound. Serampore, 1809. £3 3s.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Pei-wan-yun-foo. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 5s.

MEDHURST.—Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English, with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 236. 12s.

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ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercices de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Soudzo. Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du cours du Japonais à l'Ecole Impériale, etc. Seconde édition. 4to. pp. xl. and 96, Paris, 1865. 9s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation en usage à Yédo, par Léon de Rosny. 8vo. pp. 54. Paris, 2s. 6d.

ROSNY.—L'opposé d'outre-tombe ou le Chinois traduit du texte original. 18mo. Paris, 1864. 3s.

URH-CHIH-Tsze-Teen-Se-Yin-Pe-Keaon. Being a Parallel drawn between the two intended Chinese Dictionaries; by the Rev. Rob. Morrison and Antonio Montucci, LL.D. Together with Morrison's Horæ Sinicæ, a new edition, with the Text, to the popular Chinese Primer San-Tzi-King. 4to., London, 1817. 8s.

SCHUTZ.—Alphabet Chinois phonétique. (Préparation des sciences Européennes dans l'extreme orient. Etude réciproque des peuples. Système graphique.) 8vo. Nancy, 1869-7. 3s. 6d.

THE CHINESE MISCELLANY, destined to illustrate the Government, Philosophy, Religion, Arts, Manufactures, Trade, Manners, Customs, History, and Statistics of China. Nos. 1 to 4. (6 copies 14s.) each £2 8s.
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